THE STATE CAPITAL.

Lively and Exciting Debate on the Charter.

museum Senatorial Flings at the Seventy Solons.

The Two Boards of Aldermen To Be Retained.

Custom House Republicans After Van Nort's Scalp.

The Cumulative System Clause To Be Debated To-Day.

City Railroad Bills Passed in the Senate.

THE PRO RATA FREIGHT BILL

Rapid Transit Schemes To Be Considered in the Assembly Tc-Morrow.

Tudd's Quarantine Removal Bill Reported-The Dark Divine at It Again-Assemblymen in Contempt and Out in the Cold-Priends of the Old Guard Refore the Military Committee.

ALBANY, March 26, 1872. The Committee of Seventy's charter was made she special order to-day in the Senate at noon. The lobbles were crowded with the friends and op n the matter one way or the other, was allowed by the President to remain on the floor of the Senate itself. The result of this was that Salomon and Stern had to take a back seat in one of the rooms in the rear of the Senate, where they were busily engaged making a copy of the bill, with amend ing amendments put in by the Senate Committee copy was intended for the especial benefit and use of Mr. Benedict when the fight gets warm in geneduring the reading of the bill by the Clerk in the Senate quietly slid into the ante-room and consuited with the two markers, and as quietly slid into the Senate after he had got "stocked" with points. Stern appeared to be extremely nervou during the work, and Salomon looked not wise, but

Once the hour fixed for the consideration of the bill had arrived President Beach called Mr. D. P. Wood to the chair. The latter, it is well known, is

A FEARFULLY LONG TALKER on making some very long and some very heavy speeches on at least seventy-five out of the one indred and five sections of which it is composed and by being put in the chair he loses all oppor of gatting off his pent-up eloquence. As he left his sent to take the chair he was greeted all sides by his fellow Senators with by," "Farewell." The poor man, disappointed in his tempt was a sickly one and his face soon assumed a look of forced resignation that was painful to look

when the title of the bill was read Mr. Winslow opened the ball by offering an amendment to the second section, so that it should read precisely as it read when it came from the lower house-that is, providing for only one Board of Aldermen, composed of forty-five members, instead of a Board of Aidermen and Assistant Aidermen. It should be borne in mind that this last feature of the section was put in by the Senate Committee, much against wishes of the framers of the charter. sended that it had done its work faithfully in dealing with the charter. It had heard everybody that tabored night and day to perfect it. It had only looked to the public good in amending it as it had. He argued strennously to show that it was

the part of wisdom to have TWO BOARDS OF ALDERMEN.

Indeed, he thought it was an "American instinct" that dictated the placing of cities and States under the jurisdiction of two bodies. Under one Board of Aldermen the city, he believed, would run the risk of getting into bad hands. Once they passed an ordi-

getting into had hands. Once they passed an outance there would be no remedy for the people
to have it amended. If there were two Boards, what
one refused to do the other might do, and thus one
would act as a check upon the other. What might
look good to one set of eyes might look bad to an
other set of eyes. Although the charter had been
amended considerably in phraseology, the actual
amendments made were few and lar between. He
then went or at great length to explain the amendments that had been made. The Senate was evidently not in humor to hear any general talk about
the charter, and Mr. Benedict was constantly
subjected to annotying interruptions at first made
purposely to laduce him to desist and allow a
motion to be made that the bill should be read
through in its entirety before any amendments
should be offered. The Senator paid no attention
to these interruptions for some time; but when he
was asked to give way, and the motion was deliberately made by Mr. Woodin, he resumed his seat,
apparently much against his will. In making the
motion Mr. Woodin remarked that the Senators
would be able to understand the charter better, and
what amendments were necessary to perfect it as a
whole, if it were read through instead of considering it section by section. Hemann rose—out of
order of course—and asked if each section could
not be amended after the bill should be read
through. This raised

A LAUGH ALL ROUND

at the expense of the Committee of Seventy; and
when Woodin repiled, "You folks from New York,
who don't seem to know much about this charter,
wou't anow where you are when you got through
with it," the representatives or the eXmilitee in the
lobby looked at one another in evident dismar, Even
John Wheeler changed color. Woodin unconsciously had, in the opinion of eyerybody present,
let the cat out of the bag—had, if facf, feweled
what the majority thiend to do with the charter—so
amend it as to make it an almost entirely militee in the
lobby looked at one another in evident dismar, Even
John

nome men in power who had been lifted into place, directly of indirectly, by
THE REPORM VICTORY OF NOVEMBER,
and he considered that he was deing his duty to the people in offering the amendment he had.
It is almost unnecessary to state that an amendment of this character was one of the

some men in power who had been lifted into place, directly of indirectly, by

The reform victory of November,
and he considered that he was deing his duty to the people in offering the amendment he had.

It is almost unnecessary to state that an amendment of this character was one of the expectations of the day, but certainly very few persons were aware that it was to come from one of the reform democrata. The surprise of the Senators who are friendly to Commissioner Van Nort can, therefore, be imagined; and as for those who are opposed to him, their indignation knew no bounds; but, very fortunately for themselves, they did not give expression to it in words in open Senate. As soon as Mr. Tremann resumed his seal Mr. Winslow, who is said to be bitter in his opposition to Mr. Van Nort, moved to adjourn; out he gave way to Mr. Palmer on condition that after the latter had said a lew words germane to the subject under consideration he would renew the motion. It is not probable that Mr. Winslow knew what those "lew words" were to be, eise he would not have given way so readily. The fact is Palmer was anxious to put in Agood wone Pos Van Nort, and he did it very neatly. He began by saving that in the Committee on tittes, of which he is chairman, the subject of keeping certain osicials in New York in power was discussed, and the members of the committee resolved so to amend the bill as to meet their own views as to this particular point. However—and here's where the "title loker" becomes visible—after consultation with their party friends (in other words, a cancus), they concluded not to amend the charter at all in this respect, but the madern who an amendment like that just offered is offered by a Senator like Mr. Themann, who was sent here by a reform constituency, i leei that I shall be compelled to vote for it." Palmer then sat down. Tiemann looked around with a good-natured smile on his fach and apparently totally oblivious to the fact that he had not only defined the hearts of the Van Nort men and thrown his en

Senator Benedict determined that the bill should be read by sections.

A LIVELY FIGHT took place over the motion. Mr. Tiemann wanted to speak further on his amendment to the thruy-first section, and consequently opposed the motion. Mr. O'Brien advocated it on the ground that he had not understood at the time the Senate waived the reading by sections that the motion could not be renewed. A vote was finally taken upon the motion and decided in the affirmative by a vote of 11 to 6. Senator Tiemann then got the floor and continued his remarks about New York and the Committee of Seventy. The Senator was allowed a great deal of treedom, and his remarks were regardless of what "points of order" might have been taken by the more captions of the Senators. He consequently had full swing and he went back to his boyhood days, when he played with other youngsters around the rising walls of the City Hall, and, tracing up his lifetime in New York to the day when he was sent to the Senate, much against his will, he took hold of the Committee of Seventy and shook them and their notions about being the representatives of the people of New York as a terrier would shake a lively fat. He denied that the

COMMITTER OF SEVENTY
Committee of New York

as a terrier would shake a lively rat. He defiled that the

COMMITTER OF SEVENTY

were ever appointed by the people of New York to frame a charter for them. As for the charter they had framed, and which they had under consideration, he considered it a "most impracticable one,"

"a conglomerated mass of everything."

"a this point Mr. Themann called for a glass of water, and Mr. O'Brien, interrupuing him, remarked, "The Senator seems to know very much about New York city. I would like him to tell the Senate, while he is waiting for his water, if he knows the boundary of his own district."

Themann quickly replied that he could give the required information, and did 80, and then graciously offered to describe the boundaries of Mr. O'Brien's district, if he did not know them himself. The glass of water hove in sight at this moment, and Tiemann continued what he called his little story. The water seemed to give him new energy, and he went on quite eloquently, though in his usual offhand manner, to argue that the question of a good or bad charter was not the one which had given the people of New York so much trouble. Bad men could so administer a good charter as to make the result bad for the people. In his opinion the clause in the charter under consideration which took a way from the Governor.

THE POWER OF REMOVING CERTAIN OFFICIALS was enough to damn any charter. Mr. Lewis then rose and declared that he did not believe that men sent to the Legislature to make laws for the people of he dictated to by any Committee of Seventy or any other committee. If the charter under consideration was to be advocated solely on the ground that the Committee of Seventy or any other committee. If the charter under consideration was to be advocated solely on the ground that the Committee of Seventy or the Board of Adderman in a great city like New York. Mr, Madden considered

THE POWER AND ADDERS AND ADDERS AND ADDER

to the Board of Aldermen in a great city like New York. Mr, Madaen considered

THE CHARTER OF 1870

a better one than the one under consideration. The press, the people and the Committee of Seventy were divided upon this charter. He did not believe it was right to give a number of the appointments of officials to the Board of Aldermen, and thus divide the responsibility with the Mayor. Mr. Palmer said he would no longer listen to the dictates of any set of men who were unwilling to have an 1 dotted or at crossed in the charter in any other way than the way they wanted it. Mr. Murpny denied that the Committee, though honorable-and honest men, were representatives of the people.

Mr. Winslow's motion to make the second section read so that there would be only one Board of Aldermen was lost without a division. It becoming at this point apparent that no progress could be made with the other sections of the charter unless that relating to the cumulative voting was decided upon, a motion was made and was carried that the votes sections should be taken up. The debate that

that relating to the cumulative voting was decided upon, a motion was made and was carried that the votes sections should be taken up. The debate that followed was naturally enough exceedingly exciting, and although a vote was not reached upon a motion made by Mr. Tremain to strike it out entirely, it became evident before adjournment that THE CUMULATIVE SYSTEM has a very frail hold upon the majority. Mr. Madden candidly admitted that he believed it was unconstitutional, yet he declared his willingness to have it tried in New York—a rather strange declaration under the circumstances. Mr. Murphy agreed to show that the minority would not only be represented under this section, but could actually get a majority control over the minority, and he submitted figures to sustain his view of the case. Messrs. Benedict, Cook, Madden and Johnson also participated in the debate.

under this section, out come actually get a majority control over the minority, and he submitted figures to sustain his view of the case. Messrs. Henedict, Cook, Madden and Johnson also participated in the deba's.

To-morrow morning the discussion of the merits of this section will be resumed, and once it is disposed of the sailing will be easier. It is now conceded that the charter will be very severely amended before it gets out of the hands of the Senate, and what looks like

A BIG FIGHT AHBAD is that the Custom House people are coming up in force in a day or two to fight against retaining Van Nort, comending that if he is retained the Greeley republicans will get all the patronage of the Department of Public Works. An amendment is to be offered, when the section relating to the Finance Department is reached, to retain Comptroller Green for the same period as Van Nort, the five Commissioners of Finance to be appointed at the expiration of his extended term.

THE DARK DIVINE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

If the members of the lower house were really pleased, as they evidently were, with the prayer of the Rev. Mr. Rhodes, the dark divine who officiated at the opening of last evening's session, they had a renewal of that happiness this morning. Some of the members who are fond of short prayers and colored men are, it is said, considering the suggestion that the Rev. Mr. Rhodes be invited to officiate on each occasion during the remainder of the session.

The RESIDENCE OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported in layor of repealing that portion of the act of 1870 which provides for renting and fitting up a residence on Staten Island for the use of the Health Officer, with all necessary appurtenances, as convenient to the boarding station as practicable, until a permanent residence shall be chosen, provided the site so selected and the bills to be audited by him. The place at present occupied for the purpose indicated costs \$10,500 a year, and may be leased for two year more after the first of

Syme other residence. Anderpoel will have to find When the Beach ID TRANSIT.

Into the Assembly Pneumatic Tunnel bid came moved that it be from the Senate Mr. Moseley and made the star frinted as amended by the Senate connection with second order for Thursday next, in which had bee the Central Inderground scheme, order for that a previously set down as the special Senate pass day. It will be remembered that the mittee on f ed both bills, but the Assembly Comprinciple tailroads reported against the pneumatio ground, and in favor only of the Central Underfleway.

The Residence of the Assembly was mainly on Thursday.

The Passage of Bills.

The morning session of the Assembly was mainly of toted to the third reading and final passage of also concurred in some slight amendments which the Senate had made in other acts. The bill to authorize an extension of time for the collection of taxes in the several towns and cities of the State, amended by the Senate so as to substitute the 18th of April for the 36th of March was passed. So also tweether the Senate had made in other acts. The bill to authorize an extension of time for the collection of taxes in the several towns and cities of the State, amended by the Senate so as to substitute the 18th of April for the 36th of March was passed. So also tweether the senate had not be proved the series of the State, amended by the Senate so as to substitute the 18th of April for the 36th of March was passed. So also the series of the State, and a control of the series of the State, and a control of the series of the State, and a control of the series of the State, and a control of the series of the State, and the series of the State, and a control of the series of the State, and the series of t

The other blis were more especially of local rather

The other bills were more especially of local rather than general interest.

The resolution which Mr. Prince intended to introduce last Saturday, providing for the printing in New York of the testimony taken by the committee engaged in investigating the affairs of the judiciary, there was presented this afternoon by Mr. Alvord and adopted. An effort was made to establish other hours of meeting for the House, so as to facilitate the transaction of business, but Mr. I. D. Brown objected to its introduction.

ASSEMBLYMEN IN THE SENATE.

After twelve o'clock the Assembly Chamber began to thin out. All the loobyists and many of the members went up to the Senate to listen to the debate upon the charter. The absence of so many members became so conspicuous, and there being hardly a sufficient number remaining to make the constitutional majority necessary for the passage of bills, the Sergeant at Arms was at last directed to proceed to the Senate and bring the members back to their own chamber.

ceed to the Senate and bring the members back to their own chamber.

A delegation from the Old Guard of New York appeared this afternoon before the Committee on Military Affairs, and through Colonel Fellows argued to snow that the bill to incorporate the Old Guard as a separate military organization should be reported invorably. The bill, they contend, is to allow the Guard to organize as a veteran association, every member of any regiment in the National Guard who has served or will have served out his term, and been honorably discharged, being eligible as a member. The delegation was composed of Captain L. B. Bukley, Lleutenant Henjamin Gurney, George H. Chatterton, Jeremiah Airkin, Colonel J. Martine, General Funk and Joseph Sadig, The bill they desire passed is not likely to meet with any opposition in either house.

The PRO RATA FREIGHT BILL.

The House Railroad Committee had another hearing on the pro rata question.

Mr. George A. Jones addressed the committee at length in favor of the bill. He referred to the petitions sent in by the people last year, but said there was a man here, then occupying a seat in the Senate, who was the legislative lobby and almost the executive whose volce was law. He asked, "Where was he now? Where the powers which stood at his back? They had failen, and failen simply because they had dened public sentiment. He therefore warned the committee and this Legislature to take heed of the signs of the times. The people were always patient natil patience ceases to be a virtue."

Mr. Jones then proceeded in a practical way to show the workings of

Mr. Jones then proceeded in a practical way to show the workings of the workings of the present rall. Road System. Which, he declared, were severely onerous and unjust. He pointed to the fact that the Central Hudson River Road had coet \$35,000,000, and yet it had made dividends to the amount of \$75,000,000. This fact alone, he said, ought to be sufficient to induce this Legislature to insultine a reform. The people know of these things; they have pendered on them. They see these corporations growing up in their midst in wealth and power, and they know that this wealth and power, are the fruits of the unjust taxanon laid on them. He called attention to the fact that here in this city merchants are delaying their spring purchases for the simple reason that they cannot pay the enormous raliroad freight charges. They are obliged to wait until the river is opened, when they can avail themselves of the lower prices on the raliroads produced by steamboat competition. He also cited the Lower Charges on the raliroads were able to transact their business at cheaper rates. He then referred to the fact that a farmer or merchant in the interior of this State had to pay as much to send his produce to or get his goods from New York as the farmer or merchant of lilinois do. Mr. Jones pursued this line of argument at considerable length.

Mr. Parker, of the Erie road, made a statement to the effect that that road charged higher than the ror or are the sum of the sum of the registral transportation business also stated that boats charged more in proportion for short distance transportation.

Passade Of THE CITY RALLROAD BILLS.

The Senate got into a very strong religion.

PASSAGE OF THE CITY RAILROAD BILLS.

PASSAGE OF THE CITY RAILROAD BILLS.
The Senate got into a very strong railroad mood to-day previous to the consideration of the charter, and passed the Biecokerfstreet Extension, the Second Avenue and Cary's Crosstown Railroad bills. The Second Avenue bill allows the company to put a double track in First avenue, where they now have only a single track, and the Cary bill authorizes the construction of a road from the North River pier foot of Twenty-third street, to Eighth avenue, to Twenty-sixth street, or in Twenty-seventh street, and to the Thirty-fourth street (East River) ferry.

Eighth avenue, to Twenty-sixth street, or in street (East River) ferry.

A BIG SCARE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The sensation in the Assembly this morning was the proceedings attending what is known as a call of the House. So many members have been absent lately that some of the old stagers, who are bent on business, had arranged to demand a call this evening as soon as the Assembly met. Accordingly, after Mr. Judd had introduced a bill in relation to harbor masters in New York Mr. Moseicy asked for a call of the roll, and inmediately afterwards Mr. Alvord demanded a call of the House. The galleries were cleared, the pages sent outside, the doors closed and no person person permitted to pass in or out. Forty-six members were found to be absent, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to seek the missing members, take them into custody and oring them

SEORE THE FAR OF THE HOUSE

to answer for contempt, When the doors were closed many members who were coming in were shut out, and hively scenes were witnessed in the penalty for absence within sufficient reason when a call is ordered is a fine not exceeding one hundred doltars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not longer than the remainder of the session. Some of the new members enjoyed immeasely seeing the delinquents brought up to give their excuses in order to purge themselves of the contempt. The Speaker on several occasions had to stop the languarer which the replies of the absences provoked, and at the same time he called attention to The Sollemnity And Importance of them is sing members were brought in one after another and arranged by the Speaker, who asked them what excuses they had to make for being absent, the House having adjudged them guilty of contempt. Assembly Chamber clock, Mr. Wyman had gone into the library to look at some laws; Mr. Fort, chairman of the Canal Committee, had bear do.

excuse they had to make for being abent, the set the content and the set of being abent, the set of the set of

Bernard Kochler was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective McGowan, charged by Mrs. Lamnoon by Detective McGowan, charged by Mrs. Lambrecht, mother of the late detective, with obtaining \$14 96 by false pretences. He toid the lady that the police of Boston had subscribed \$1,000 for her, and that the above was due on the express package containing the eneck for that amount, Mrs. Lambrecht, supposing that this was a true story, paid him the money, and afterwards found the check was worthiess. He will be sent before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, this morning.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

NEW YORK DECIMED WEDDINGSDAY

The Return Paine-Woods \$500 Match Decided at Suffolk Park.

A Drenching Rain Storm and Six Inches of Mud the Accompaniments-Paine the Winner.

The return pigeon match between Ira A. Paine, of came of yesterday atternoon at Suffolk Park, six miles below Philadelphia. A more unpropitious day for the decision of this contest of skill between the two professional marksmen could not poss tweive hours it rained unceasingly, and, the wind blowing a gale, the bleak surroundings of the Park, field, were of the most disagreeable character. Of the three or four hundred spectators it is safe to as-sert not one but was soaked to the skin and buried in mud to his knees.

matches was shot in the early part of last week on the grounds of the Long Island Shooting Club, when Paine proved the victor. He was like fortunate yesterday, making a better score than before considering the circumstances, as Woods acknowledged deleat at his forty-lifth bird and ingloriously edged deieat at his forty-fifth bird and ingloriously retired. He had missed fourteen in this number, while Palice's blanks were then but seven. As much money was said to depend on the number Paine would kill out of the fifty birds each were to shoot at he desired to settle the matter, but so little Interest seemed to be taken in his efforts to please in his respect that he abandoned the attempt at the forty-sixth pigeon, scoring in this number thirty-nine, to Wood's thirty-one out of forty-five. The match was for \$250 a side, to be shot under the Rhode Island rules:—21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, using 15 ounce of shot, and to find, trap and namile for each other. Both men showed some good birds, but those presented by Paline were decidedly the strongest and quickest to leave the trap. Among the betting fraternity—and there were many such present—Paline was the favorite before the shooting at 20 to 1d, yet at other times, when his score did not look more rayorable than did that of his antagonist, the latter had the call. Mr. Samuel Platt, of Philadelphia, was agreed upon as referee, while Mr. Earnest Staples, of New York, acted as judge for Panne, and Mr. Valcatine Denderton, of Chester, for Woods. Both men used muzzle-loaders. The following is the result of each shot:—PAINE.

1.—A slow quartering bird to the right; well killed. Shot, missed:

2.—A slow quartering bird to the left; well killed.

2—A slow quartering bird to the right; killed.
3.—A quartering bird to the left; well killed.
4.—A strong quartering to the left; well killed.
4.—A strong quartering bird to the right; missed.
4.—A quartering bird to the left; well killed. -A slow quartering 2-A quartering bird to the right; killed. to the left; well killed.

but escaped.
5.—A twisting and in-5.—A quartering bird to the right; well killed

5.—A twisting and incoming bird; killed.
6.—A quartering bird to the leit; very strong; killed.
7.—A quartering bird to the right; very strong; killed.
8.—A quartering bird to the right; very strong; killed.
8.—A slow incoming bird; easy shot.
9.—A strong quartering bird to the right; hit hard; gathered within bounds.
8.—A quartering bird to the right; well killed.
9.—A strong quartering bird to the leit; killed.
10.—A driving bird; well killed.
11.—A short towering bird to the leit; killed.
11.—A driving bird; but fell dead out of bounds.

bounds.

12.—A quartering bird to the right; dropped dead just inside of 12.—A quartering bird to the right; hit hard, but dropped dead out of 13.—A towering bird; very slow, and easily ounds.
13.—An incoming bird;

very slow, and easily killed. 14.—An incoming bird; winged and gathered. bird; killed within a foot of the trap. 15.—An incoming bird; easy shot, but missed. 16.—A short towering bird; hit hard and gathered. 15.—A quartering bird to the right; well killed, 16.—A strong ground flyer; didicult to kill.

17.—An incoming bird;
18.—A quartering bird to the left; well killed,
19.—A strong quartering bird to the right; well stopped.

20.—A quick incoming bird; to the right; killed,

20.—A strong quartering bird to the right; hit, but dropped dead out of bounds.

20.—A strong quartering bird to the right; killed,

good shot.
21.—A driving bird; hat
hard, falling dead out of

21.-An incoming bird;

22.—An incoming bird; 22.—A quartering bird; 23.—A short towering ird; hit hard, but es-23.—A short towering bird; hit hard, but es-

out of bounds,

25.—A left quartering
bird; easy shot.

26.—A right quartering
bird; good shot. trap.

25.—A right quartering bird; well killed.

26.—A right quartering bird; killed.

4 atrong towering bird; killed.

bird; kilied.

23.—A quartering bird to the right; missed.

29.—A right quartering bird; well stopped.

30.—A right quartering bird; well stopped.

31.—A strong, left quartering bird; kilied.

32.—A right quartering bird; good shot.

32.—A right quartering bird; missed.

33.—A strong left quartering bird; kilied.

34.—A quick left quartering bird; kilied.

35.—A strong towering bird; kilied within five feet of the trap.

36.—A left quartering bird; kilied.

22.—A right quartering bird; missed.

29.—A right quartering bird; kilied.

31.—A strong bird; kilied.

32.—A strong twelf quartering bird; kilied within five feet of the trap.

35.—A strong towering bird; well kilied.

36.—A left quartering bird; kiled.

29.—A right quartering bird; hill hard; and incoming bird; kilied.

31.—A strong towering bird; well kilied.

34.—A quick right quartering bird; well kilied.

35.—A strong ieft quartering bird; well kilied.

36.—A slow incoming bird; kilied.

36.—A slow incoming bird; well kilied.

36.—A

37.—A short towering bird; hit nard and gathered.

38.—A short towering bird; killed within two feet of trap.

39.—A left quartering bird; killed.

40.—A right quartering bird; hit nard and gathered.

41.—A left quartering bird; hit nard, and flying about the field within bounds dropped dead near the trap.

43.—A strong right quartering bird; hit nard, and flying about the field within bounds dropped dead near the trap.

43.—A right quartering bird; well killed.

44.—A right quartering bird; well killed.

45.—A left quartering bird; well killed.

46.—A right quartering bird; will killed.

46.—A right quartering bird; hit and died out of bounds.

46.—A right quartering bird; hit and died out of bounds.

OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, March 26, 1872. A very large number of delegates are here to a tend the Republican State Convention, which is to be held to-morrow. The hotels are overflowing, and a number of the delegates are at private houses. An unusually large Convention is assured. The following is what the ticket will be from present appearances:—

Secretary of State—A. T. Wikoff, of Adams county.

appearances:

Secretary of State—A. T. Wikoff, of Adams county.

Supreme Judge—John Weich, of Athens county.

Member of the Board of Public Works—R. R. Porter, of Starke county.

Resolutions will be adopted piedging support to the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE ONONDAGA SALT SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 26, 1872.

In a suit brought in behalf of the stockholders against the Sait Company of Onondaga Mr. George F. Comstock has been, by consent of all parties, appointed receiver of the property and the assets of the company, with direction to pay the debts and divide the capital among the stockholders. The assets are understood to be over two millions of collars, and the habilities are large. The stock is thought to be depreciated to the extent of twenty-five to thirty per cent. The ground of this proceeding is that the board of directors some time ago, on a full consideration, determined that the company could not continue the business by reason of his inability to pay the future rents reserved upon the sait manufacturing property leased to the company, and, therefore, that the leases should be surrendered to the leasers. In a suit brought in behalf of the stockholder

BROOKLYN'S RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME

The Feasibility of the Proposed Line Discussed.

Great Things To Be Accomplished.

The question of rapid transit in Brooklyn, for the purpose of facilitating communication between the South ferry and the suburbs, has excited considerable interest in that city of late, and a bill has been introduced in the Assembly for the incorporation of an "Underground Rapid Transit Company" construct such a route. The line is to exten through Atlantic street from the South ferry to East New York, a distance of five miles. The Mayor presided at a meeting upon the subject, which was held ten days ago, and spoke in advocacy of the measure as highly advantageous to the future

chair, and Charles Jones officiated as Secretary,

welfare and prosperity of the city, as also did several other wealthy citizens. A committee was appointed to consider the subject and ing, which was held at the Polytechnic Institute last night pursuant to a call signed by Mayor Powell, John Truslow, M. Chauncey, John R. Ken-Has Jay Gould Made a Colos naday, Demas Barnes, R. Turner, Morris Reynolds

and there were present about fifty persons. Mr. Morris Reynolds read a lengthy report highly favoring the enterprise as being one that no other improvement for the accommodation of the public at large is of equal value. Without the facilities of rapid transit the constantly outpouring population of New York city in search of economi cal living in the suburbs will not tend to Brooklyn and Kings county as in former years, but will, together with very many who now are residents of Long Island, be directed to New Jersey to settle and become taxpayers there, where the steam railways in every direction within the radius of thirty miles from the ferries on the Jersey side offer every inducement of rapid conveyance." It is estimated that at least 200,000 more would be added to the population of Brooklyn within the ensuing ten years through the perfection of this measure, and it is regretted that the City of Churches should have allowed New Jersey to so far outstrip her in offering inducements for the overflow of the population of New York. Any postponement of this proposition, even until the next year, may encounter an adverse change in the money market and entail a delay for many years to come. The act provides that the work shall be comnienced within nine months; that all within the city limits shall be completed in two years, and the entire road in three years. That portion of the road within the city limits and the Park shall be wholly under ground, on the line of two of the widest avenues, and rhus out of sight from the surface, and that beyond those limits the roadway shall be at least seventy-five feet from any established avenue, street, ward or highway. The changes of sewers and water pipes shall be made at the cost of the company. Not more than two blocks in length of the roadway shall be broken up at any one time. The pavement torn up is to be replaced at the expense of this corporation. Atlantic avenue, through which it is to run, is from 100 to 200 feet in width, and Flatbush avenue is 120 feet wide. No route in any city can present greater facilities and fewer obstacles for underground working.

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feet wide. No route in any city can present greater facilities and fewer obstacles for underground working.

The report of the committee was adopted. Remarks were made by Messrs. Litchfield, Barnes, Jones and others.

An interesting paper approximating the cost of the construction of the rapid transit line was read by Congressman Barnes, He estimates that the cost of the construction of the road (six miles in length) with he from \$300,000 to \$500,000 per mile, or the entire cost \$3,000,000. The travel will be 7,500,000 passengers per year. The building of the road is no longer an experiment. The only question is as to the best means to accomplish this end with as little interference with private property as possible. There can be no substantial damage to property by the passage of an underground railway, and all objections, the speaker considered, must fall through on that score.

Mr. Barnes concluded his remarks as follows:—Shall 400,000 people be compelled to sit still; to behold their property increase less rapidly than the assessments against it; to have their enterprise and loresight turned to ridicule and failure because a lew dozen seifish men, who, in turn, opposed the introduction of water, sewerage, the Park, the bridge and all of Brookiyn's improvements, say that their private interests are interfered with. When the steam engine took up lodgings to the hold of a vessel the said craft protested; when the octation gin reduced cioth flity per ceast in cost the handloom protested; and when we undertake to carry foo passengers in ten minutes, where existing methods can only convey thirty passengers in sixty minutes, we expect the horse car interest to protest, when rail cars traversed the country stage coaches protested; and when we undertake to carry foo passengers in ten minutes, where existing methods can only convey thirty passengers in sixty minutes, we expect the horse car interest to protest, but we do not expect citizens will seriously listen to or legislators heed such protests. The facts there p every possible facility shall be afforded for rapid communication; that steam roads shall be built wherever required, and in such manner as will make them least expensive. The least they cost the cheaper they can carry passengers. New population will settle along the lines of rapid transit. When Brooklyn contains 1,000,000 people the carrying traffic of these roads will be 30,000,000 per annum, at eight cents the revenue will be \$2,400,000. A reduction to half the above rates will then reward the capitalist and redound to the city's interest. I recommend the building of underground railroads from Atlantic and Fulton ferries, through the most convenient streets, to East New York and Flatbush, connecting with other railroads where the same may intersect, and that that portion of the same beginning at Atlantic terry be commenced as soon as the requisite legislation therefor can be obtained.

Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting and endorsing the bill before the Legislature were unanimously adopted.

Opposition to the Road. A meeting of citizens opposed to the bill before the Assembly called the "Rapid Transit" bill, which proposes to open the tunnel and replace steam on Atlantic avenue, which cost the residents of that thoroughfare \$130,000 to remove, and "give this and Flatbush avenue to a ring of Queens county ratiroad and land speculators, and to grant then railroad and iand speculators, and to grant them forever a franchise worth two millions of dollars for nothing," was held in the basement of the Presbyterian church, corner Atlantic avenue and Bond street, last evening.

About firs nervous were present. Species were made by John D. Cox, Edwin Baker, Charles Sheller, and others. The scheme was thoualifiedly denounced as an outrageous job gotten up "in the interest of said farmers on long Island, who wanted to be shot through tubes from one end of the island to the other at the expense of their neighbors in Brown," The design was too firmsy by far and a committee of three was appointed to visit albany to-morrow and "tooth and nail" oppose the act in question.

BROOKLYN'S CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The contested election case of John P. Douglass against Andrew J. Foster, on trial in the Kings County Supreme Court, Circuit (before Judge Gil-bert), since Monday, was given to the jury last evening. This was an action to determine who was elected Alderman of the Eleventh ward at the election held in November last. Mr. Foster, the democratic candidate, received the certificate of election, and still holds his seat from his cppo-

nent, who is endeavoring to dust him. Mr. Foster claims to have been elected by a majority of one vote only.

Mr. Douglass alleged that there were gross frauds and irregularities at the election, and that votes which had been cast for him had been credited to his opponent. One of his witnesses to-strifled yesterday that he had canvassed a district since the election and found that what had been given as residences opposite voters' names were vacant lots, &c. Comparatively hittle interest has been manifested in the case outside of the parties most directly interested.

THE COMPTROLLER'S PAYMENTS. Comptroller Green will pay to-day:-

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

City Parks Stock.

The Board of Apportionment, consisting of the Mayor, the Comptroller, Commissioners of Public Works and the President of the Department of Public Parks, met in the Comptroller's Office yesterday, all the members being present. A resolution was bresented authorizing fine Comptroiler to issue, in pursuance of law, from time to time, as may be required and at such rates of interest as he may determine, not exceeding soven per cent per annum, \$200,000 in "City Parks Improvement Fund Stock," as authorized by chapter 250, Laws of 1871, to meet the requirements of the Department of Public Parks. The Board then adjourned.

THE JUMP IN ERIE.

Fortunes Gained and Lost in One Day.

The Stock in Wall Street Runs Up to 68.

One Hundred Thousand Shares Transferred.

London and Frankfort Controlling the Market of the Metropolis.

The Fight Between Two Rival Houses and Their Prospects for the Rich Prize of Eric.

sal Fortune? Excitement in Wall Street During the Day

and at the Hotels by Night. Will the Struggle for Erie Between Two

Foreign Cliques Cause a Slaughter Among the Domestic Innocents ?

Any person standing yesterday in the misty rain at the confluence of the two streets, Broad and Wail, at about ten o'clock of the morning, could not fail to have noticed the pale and excited countenances of at least two or three hundred men, who were congregated in and around the large pile of marble

These men seemed to be more greatly excited than a group of actors in a Bowery melodrama. It are not in the habit of using the requisite soap for that purpose, but in every other circumstance of detail they were acting like unchained lunatics. "Erie" was in every man's mouth and on every

"Erie" rang the evertasting changes of chance and wild speculation. To be a broker in of cast iron, the cheek of Satan himself, and the mind of a Cagliostro. "Erie" has played the wanton with thousands of them; has ruined and beggared hundreds of homes and families, and they will still pay court to this fickle courtesan who only smiles for a moment, then to languish into indiffer ence and finally destroy them. In the stock board itself Bediam reigned supreme

It was a picture that only Dore could faithfully draw in its intensity-these haggard faces, these bloodshot eyes and the rushing, pushing, crushing and turmoil of the great bull ring. Every one was yelling "E-e-r-y" at the voice, buying it or seiling it, this world-renowned stock. Lombard street vibrated like an earthquake, and Wall street, across a trackless sea of three thousand miles, answered back electric-like. It is probable that the loose money in Lombard street is a hundred times greater than the floating capital of Wall street, and it is an old saying that any man with any scheme, however visionary, will find money to loan in London, providing that he can show a moderately safe security for his

And so the fact is proven in the evidences of the have poured in like the sands of the sea from under the ocean, and never has the Atlantic cable been worked as it has been for the last three days in the interest of Erie, not even during the great war between France and Germany. Since the opening of the Erie transfer books under the new manage ment, Mr. Rolston, the President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, assured a HERALD writer that he has been kept busy up to a late nour every night registering the stock certificates which have been transferred at the Erie building, in Eighth

The madness in the Erie market, which is fomented in London by foreign puyers, and at Frankfort, has reached a stage corresponding to the ninth day in typhus fever, when, delirium having passed. crisis arrives, and the lever having bro the patient stands quivering on the portal of two

Wall street vesterday and on Monday was filled with the ghosts of the lit-omened Black Friday and the resuscitated corpses of the slaughter of 1857. Men whom it was deemed had vadished forever from this feyerish and troubled arena arose again at this last trumpet of wild speculation. Small buyers and sellers, sellers they were, a little sharpened and heated in the furnace of past defeat. with an ill-restrained impatience of desire to plunge madly into the maeistrom, moved with a vague caution to begin with, and as the news waned during the day their hands itened and their lips trembled with the madness that came upon them. The Erie stock, which closed at 60 in the board on Monday night, mounted to 67, and fluctuated and feil and rose again, until all seemed chaos

mounted to 67, and fluctuated and feil and rose again, until all seemed chaos returned again for these tormented souls. One man, it was rumored, had made three millions by a sharp trick; another had lost haif a million, a bootbiack had made \$5,000, and a bartender about to purchase a six-in-hand. Such strick as these, and even wilder ones, floated about in the heated atmosphere of wall street.

The indux of country buyers was wonderful. These gentlemen, who halled from Skaneateles, scoharte and Cheming, were flushed with examinent and were, with few exceptions, bettevers in and followers of the celebrated Daniel Drew. They bought wildly, and ran about in their fustian like enraged Gallowgiasses on the festival of St. Pairtek. The older and more snrewd purchasers held aloof in many instances at the lead-off, only to become as infatuated in the end as the newest and greenest speculator.

It was a pandemonium of gesticulation and a medley of jabbering indicey to the speciator to look down into the hurly burly of the Stock Exchange. Hundreds of hands were raised and hundreds of voices screamed out "Enc" incessantly, and the scene cailed forcibly to mind the scenes of 150 years ago, when the Earl of Oxford's scheme for redeeming public credit caused the formation of the famous South Sea boubble, which spread ruin and desolution broadcast over England. The petty poets of that day sang in their doggreit verses of the flotous assemblages which were an every-day occurrence in "change Alley:—

There is a gulf were thousands fell.

There is a gulf were thousands fell.

Alley:

There is a gulf where thousands fe'l.

There all the bold adventurers came
A narrow sound, though deen as head,
Change Alley is the dreadful name.

Then stars and garters did appear
Annorm sound, though deen as head,
Change Alley is the dreadful name.

Then stars and garters did appear
Annorm the stars and garters did appear
The Jews and Gentiles squabble.
The greatest laddes thilter came,
And piled in charott daily.
Or pawned their jewels for a sum
To venture in the Alley.

Public morality was destroyed by this infamous speculation. The proudest laddes and gentlemen in the land did not nesitate to mingte among the meaner nerd and squabble and buy and sellof the mob. Parliament became infected and did not nesitate to pass special acts of legislation to gratify the prevalent mania as in this case did the Albany Legislature and its classification muddles. South Sea stock rose from 130 to 300, rose to 400, settled at 330; it was then quoted at 550 and 890; then came a fail to 640, and by a scheme of the directors it rose to 1,000. The Prince of Wales did not nesitate to clear £40,000 by the traffic, and dukes and earls, princesses, marchionesses and countesses pandered to their own profit until England became consequently rotten to the core by the manny. The stock nithmately felt to 150, and public meetings were held in every town, and the cry of vengeance went up from the turcals of the foseers until the very same Parliament which had encouraged the science was forced to enact crimina; punishment against hole leading schemers, and confiscations to the amount of £20,000,000 in property were the result.

And how is it with this Erie madness? If a revulsion comes it will be a terrible one, such as has not been known perhaps in this country before in the annals of speculation. London and Lombard street are investing heavily, and out of all this clean of Raphael and Heath, Bischofshem and Goldschmidt, McHenry and the Atlantic and Great